

(2) COMMENTS ON THE TYPE SPECIES OF *ANOLIS* DAUDIN, 1802.
Z.N.(S.) 1603

By Andrew F. Stimson (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD*) and Garth L. Underwood (*Department of Biological Sciences, City of London Polytechnic, 117 Houndsditch, London, EC3*)
(see vol. 20, pp. 438–439)

The type species of *Anolis* Daudin, 1802, p. 50, is *Lacerta bullaris* Linnaeus, 1758, p. 208 by subsequent designation of Stejneger, 1904, p. 625.

Smith, Williams & Lazell, 1963, petitioned the Commission to set aside Stejneger's designation and to designate *Anolis carolinensis* Voigt, 1832, p. 71 the type species of *Anolis*. These authors' main reasons for wishing to reject *bullaris* as the type species were (a) that the name was a *nomen oblitum* and (b) that it was of uncertain identity.

We feel that both reasons are arguable. It is true that *bullaris* was a *nomen oblitum* in the sense of the 1961 Code inasmuch as it had been unused as a senior synonym for more than 50 years. That the name was unused as a senior synonym was simply because some authors considered it unidentifiable while others, quite erroneously, considered it a junior synonym of *Anolis carolinensis*. The name was certainly not 'forgotten' in any real sense. Indeed, its enigmatic nature has been the subject of some discussion (Brown, 1908, p. 116; Stuart, 1963, p. 59).

Lacerta bullaris Linnaeus was based on *Lacertus viridis jamaicensis* Catesby (1743, plate 66). In an attempt to throw some light on its identity we examined this plate. The figure of a green lizard spreading a large orange throat fan is clearly a male anole. There are three such anoles in Jamaica: *Anolis garmani* Stejneger, 1899, p. 601; *A. grahami grahami* Gray, 1845, p. 274; and *A. grahami aquarum* Underwood & Williams, 1959, p. 28.

The text in English and in French accompanying Catesby's plate gives further information. *Lacertus viridis jamaicensis* was a 'shining grass green colour' ('vert vif' in French), 'usually six inches long' and 'common in Jamaica frequenting hedges and trees but are not seen in houses'.

'Vert vif' fits *A. garmani* and *A. grahami aquarum* better than *A. grahami grahami*. Over most of the island the latter has a bluish green head with more yellowish green on the back and sides; in some parts of the island there is mottling, especially on the head. The base of the tail is, in most of the island, purple (this is the basis of Gosse's *iodurus*), more distally the tail is dark. *A. grahami aquarum* normally has blue on the base of the tail. Catesby's figure shows uniform green coloration. The orange throat fan shown by Catesby could belong to any of the three forms.

'Usually six inches long' is rather obscure since we do not know how Catesby estimated his lengths. If he intended to indicate snout-vent length then six inches is too long for all three forms. If he intended total length then six inches is too short for all three forms. However, we do have a clue. The text to Catesby's plate 65 describes *Lacertus viridis carolinensis* (= *Anolis carolinensis*) as being five inches long (it actually has a total length of about six inches). Assuming Catesby's estimates were consistent, *Lacertus viridis jamaicensis* would have been about 20% longer than *Anolis carolinensis*. This would fit *Anolis grahami grahami* and *A. grahami aquarum* but not a full grown adult male of the larger *A. garmani* whose total length is about ten inches.

'Not seen in houses' is characteristic of *Anolis garmani*. *A. grahami gra-*

hami is commonly found in houses. We are not familiar with the habits of *A. grahami aquarum* but guess they would be similar to those of *A. grahami grahami*.

Thus it would seem that no one species fits all the facts as given by Catesby.

Anolis grahami aquarum is restricted to the east end of the island, an area sparsely populated even today. We think it unlikely that Catesby would have stayed there in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Of the other two forms we feel that *A. garmani* better fits the facts. It is bright green and does not enter houses, whereas *A. grahami grahami* is not bright green and commonly enters houses. Only the estimated length suggests *A. grahami grahami* and this could easily be the result of Catesby's inconsistency in assessing the lengths of two lizards seen at different times and in different places.

We therefore consider *Anolis garmani* Stejneger, 1899, a junior synonym of *Lacerta bullaris* Linnaeus, 1758. The name *garmani* has appeared in the primary zoological literature only about twenty times since it was first published and we do not believe that its replacement would cause much confusion.

Etheridge, 1967, p. 717, split the genus *Anolis* into two groups on the basis of the structure of their caudal vertebrae. He made no formal taxonomic division, referring to the two groups simply as alpha anoles and beta anoles. *Anolis carolinensis* is an alpha anole, does not occur in Jamaica and was not one of the species originally included in the genus *Anolis* Daudin, 1802. We do not therefore consider it an appropriate choice for fixation of the type species. It so happens that *Anolis bullaris*, (i.e. *A. garmani* Auct.) *A. grahami* and indeed all Jamaican anoles are beta anoles. It therefore seems logical that the type species should be a beta anole. Leaving *Lacerta bullaris* as the type species would achieve this.

We therefore request the Commission:

- (1) to place the generic name *Anolis* Daudin, 1802, (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Stejneger, 1904, *Lacerta bullaris* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (2) to place the specific name *bullaris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Lacerta bullaris* (specific name of type species of *Anolis* Daudin, 1802) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

REFERENCES

- BROWN, A. E., 1908. Generic types of nearctic Reptilia and Amphibia. *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia* vol. 60, pp. 112-127.
- CATESBY, M., 1743. *The natural history of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands*: . . . vol. 2, 100 plates + Appendix, 20 plates.
- DAUDIN, F. M., 1802. *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière des reptiles* Paris. vol. 4. 397 pp.
- ETHERIDGE, R., 1967. Lizard caudal vertebrae. *Copeia* 1967, pp. 699-721.
- GRAY, J. E., 1845. *Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum*. London. xxviii + 289 pp.
- LINNAEUS, C., 1758. *Systema naturae*. 10th edition. Stockholm. vol. 1. 823 pp.

- SMITH, H. M., WILLIAMS, E. E. & LAZELL, J. D., 1963. *Anolis* Daudin, 1803, (Reptilia, Lacertilia): Request for the designation of a type species under the plenary powers. *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 20, pp. 438–439.
- STEJNEGER, L., 1899. A new name for the great crested *Anolis* of Jamaica. *Am. Nat.* vol. 33, pp. 601–602.
- 1904. The herpetology of Porto Rico. *Rep. U.S. natn. Mus.* vol. 129, pp. 549–724.
- STUART, L. C., 1963. A checklist of the herpetofauna of Guatemala. *Misc. Publs. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* vol. 122, pp. 1–150.
- UNDERWOOD, G. L. & WILLIAMS, E. E., 1959. The anoline lizards of Jamaica. *Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser.* vol. 9, pp. 1–48.
- VOIGT, F. S., 1832. in CUVIER, G. L. C. F. D. *Das Thierreich* . . . vol. 2, XVI+539 pp.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *ATTUS*
OTIOSUS HENTZ, 1846 (ARANEAE, SALTICIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2355

By Bruce Cutler

(1747 Eustis Street, St Paul, Minnesota 55113, U.S.A.)

(see vol. 39, pp. 64–66)

I wish to support Dr G. B. Edwards in his proposal that the name *Attus otiosus* Hentz, 1846 be conserved. By overwhelming usage this name should be retained over *Attus pulcher*. Dr Edwards is the leading authority on the genus *Phidippus*, and his research for the past few years has concentrated on this genus, particularly on the taxonomy. Although it is not technically a reason for suppressing the name *Attus pulcher* Walckenaer, 1837, the possibility exists for confusion with the legitimate name *Phidippus pulcherrimus* Keyserling, 1884. While *P. pulcherrimus* is a very different species in the same genus as the nomina in question, it does occur in the same geographic area.

GORGONIA FLABELLIFORMIS EICHWALD, 1840 (GRAPTOLITHINA):
COMMENTS ON THE APPLICATION FOR A NEOTYPE DESIGNATION
BY USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.)1776

[Introductory note by the Secretary. In 1967, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 24, pp. 49–52, the late Professor O. M. B. Bulman applied for the use of the plenary powers to set aside the original material of the nominal species *Gorgonia flabelliformis* Eichwald, 1840, so that a neotype could be designated in such a way as to maintain stability of both zoological and stratigraphical nomenclature. Bulman sought, in effect, to set aside a lectotype designation for the species made by Obut, 1953, *Trudy Vnigri* vol. 78, pp. 26–57. He was supported by Dr F. F. Osborne (*Laval University, Quebec*), Sir James Stubblefield, FRS (35 Kent Avenue, Ealing, London W.13), Dr H. W. Ball (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and Professor G. Henningsmoen (*Paleontologisk Museum, Oslo, Norway*). He was opposed by Professor A. M. Obut (*Institute of Geology and*